

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

### THE KINGSLY & KEENEY CLAIM.

ARGUMENT OF MR. PARSONS FOR THE DEFENSE.—Mr. Parsons began yesterday afternoon to sum up for the defense in the suit of the contractors Kingsley & Keeney to recover \$175,000 from the City of Brooklyn, the amount claimed to be due them for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir. The argument was made before the referee in the Circuit Court room, Brooklyn. The original appropriation, Mr. Parsons said, for the building of the reservoir was \$1,400,000. But to-day the work was incomplete, the appropriation was exhausted, and the plaintiffs still claimed \$178,000 additional, at a time when taxation had materially increased. The plaintiffs had already received \$400,000 or \$500,000 more than they were entitled to, even for perfect, completed work. The Board of City Works had no right to authorize the payment of any sum beyond the appropriation.

Mr. Parsons made two general claims—first, that the contract had not been performed, and second, that the Water Board had no right to change the original plans approved by the Common Council. He reviewed the evidence on the first point. The filling, the paving, and the lining of the dams were all imperfect and inferior to what it had been agreed to furnish. The city had paid the contractors \$7 per cubic yard for gravel which belonged to the city, and which, it is said, did not comply with the specifications. Mr. Kingsley knew that, as long as he could, he therefore determined to keep it unfinished as long as he could. When Mayor Hunter paid to Kingsley the last \$100,000 it was on condition that he should complete the work. Mr. Kingsley put the money in his pocket, but did no more work. The only resource for the city was to go to the Supreme Court, which allowed the city to get its money back. In regard to his second position, Mr. Parsons said that the men who had struck were exceptionally good men, but they had been induced to strike by outside influences. A few who had been intimidated and threatened with violence if they continued to work would be taken back again. At Pier No. 39, of the same company, about 20 men struck, and their wives were ready and willing to strike, and several thousand workmen concurred in this. The police were stationed at both ends yesterday to prevent any violence on the part of the strikers, who, however, manifested no ill-feeling toward those at work.

A resolution to remit 10 per cent to the wages of the employees of the Pennsylvania fast freight lines at Piers No. 4, 5, and 38, went into effect yesterday. The announcement was made to the workmen in the morning, but they did not receive it until 1 P.M., and about 100 at Pier No. 39. At Pier No. 38 the agent said he told the men that the order was peremptory and must be enforced; however, he would consult with the officers and act as any individual could do. The men were not informed of the resolution from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but in general they are governed by the same rules.

ings read a paper on "Pre-natal Influences," which served as a text for the discussion. It was moved in which Mrs. Freda, Mrs. Sam., Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Hartford, Mrs. King, and Mrs. Raynold took part. Miss Thomas recited "Discharged Again."

### THE STRIKE ON THE RAILROAD PIERS.

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### THE SEARCH FOR CHARLIE ROSS.

In a recent number of *The Dispatch*, of York, Penn., the prediction was made that Charlie Ross would return to his home before the end of the present month. This prediction was based upon a statement of a detective named Logan, who claimed to have been following up this case for nearly three years, and to have knowledge concerning it possessed by no other person.

This detective also said that the detectives in New-York and Philadelphia would have reason to believe that it would be impossible to prevent the plaintiff from recovering. Col. Adams, as engineer of the Water Board, had acted in flagrant violation of his duty. If he does not receive compensation in the direct interests of the contractors and if they did not participate in the making of these plans, then there was no more remarkable series of accidents through all these years always in favor of the city than the one in which water was lost to the tune of millions of dollars.

After reviewing the case of the contractor, Mr. Parsons said that the contract was fraudulent in its execution, which would effectively prevent the plaintiff from recovering. Col. Adams, as engineer of the Water Board, had acted in flagrant violation of his duty. If he does not receive compensation in the direct interests of the contractors and if they did not participate in the making of these plans, then there was no more remarkable series of accidents through all these years always in favor of the city than the one in which water was lost to the tune of millions of dollars.

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### LOW FARES FROM CHICAGO TO NEW-YORK.

In reference to the reduction of passenger rates between Chicago and this city, Mr. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, said yesterday that that company had received official information that the rates on the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads were to be reduced, and that they had yet been taken into account in calculating rates westward. It was understood that the offices of the other companies that were to be reduced in rate had been made known all the lines leading east from Chicago.

### THE AMERIQUE READY FOR SERVICE.

The steamship Amerique was haled with the dipping of colors and shrills from steam whistles from every side of cranes in the North River yesterday as she was towed by five powerful tugs from the dry dock at Erie Basin to the Hudson River, where she will be ready to sail at the foot of St. John's Avenue, L. I., today.

Her departure was delayed by the arrival of John B. Higgins, the agent of the company, who recommended the ship to be secured to the pier at Erie Basin, and he said that the Government had no authority to grant such immunitiy.

It remained, of course, if it could be secured through the Board of Pardons, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Commissioner of Intemperate Affairs. The name of the person who sought the intercession was withheld from the public. On Wednesday last it was reported that a gentleman who had evinced some desire to be released would be granted his freedom, but that the record showed that the release was an inevitable necessity. He said further that the Government had no authority to grant such immunitiy.

He stated that the contract was made with the Board of Pardons, and that only those who were manipulated by the Water Board, that only those who were active with Kingsley & Keeney, were to be released.

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### GOING TO MARKET.

FISH, FLESH, FOUL, AND VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

Fulton and Washington Markets presented a lively appearance yesterday, although Monday is usually a fine time with marketmen as well as minstrels. Fish, meat, and vegetables were displayed in profusion at gaily-tinted stands. The traditional woman with a basket and downward glance was on hand, seeking through the market for prices that would down at her bidding.

At Fulton Market the fish supply is plentiful. Salmon is especially fine, and brings from 10 to 20 cents a pound. Both demand and supply are large. Large quantities come from the Hudson River, in good condition, and are only 48 hours on the road. Trout sell at \$1 a pound, and Canada trout at 33 to 35 cents. Fresh mackerel can be obtained for 6 cents or 12 cents each, according to size, and codfish from 5 to 8 cents a pound, seabream being 12 cents a pound, and sea-bass, which are just coming in, 10 cents a pound. It is too early for fish-feeding, and shad are now available, and pay 55 cents per cubic foot for execution. The best shad are from 25 to 30 inches long, and cost 50 cents each. Mr. Parsons said that there was no need for this record, and it was built simply to supply the contractors with a "job." In support of this the counsel referred to the history of the "water-launder" scene, to which he believed that the Water Board had been induced to give way, and that the whole was no need for this record, and it was built simply to supply the contractors with a "job." In support of this the counsel referred to the history of the "water-launder" scene, to which he believed that the Water Board had been induced to give way, and that the whole was no need for this record, and it was built simply to supply the contractors with a "job." In support of this the counsel referred to the history of the "water-launder" scene, to which he believed that the Water Board had been induced to give way, and that the whole was no need for this record, and it was built simply to supply the contractors with a "job." 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